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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Enlistment of State Troops--Important General Order.

HARRISBURG, July 7th.—The following important general order has just been issued:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 28.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, July 7, 1862.

In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered—

First. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, and not otherwise—viz: To be commissioned a captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a first lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished, as above. To be commissioned a second lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished, as above.

Third. Transportation to the Central Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person, or by mail to Captain R. J. Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

Fourth. The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth. Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin as rapidly as possible; the companies formed into regiments, and field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 21, '62.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteer force for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to the Governors of States and mustering officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance, to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of $25, being one-fourth the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs, into the service of the United States. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Each new recruit will thus receive one month's pay in advance immediately on his muster into the service of the United States, and joining a regiment already in the field, or, if enlisted for a new regiment, on the mustering of his company into the service of the United States. Each new recruit will also receive a bounty of $25 in advance, to be paid in like manner as his one month's advance pay.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjt. Genl. of Pennsylvania.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. NO. 6.

The New Position of the Army.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CAMP AT HARRISON'S BAR, James River, July 4, 1862.

The position which we now occupy is one which our engineers say we can defend against anything Jeff Davis or any other monarch can bring to bear upon us. Our line, instead of being fifteen miles front, with twenty miles of railway to defend, is scarcely five miles long. One of our flanks is the James river, not a railroad to be torn up, nor a highway that may be obstructed, but a sure means of conveying supplies, and easily defended by our gunboats. Our other line is readily held by the force we can bring. We occupy the centre of a circle, which greatly facilitates celerity of movement, and are so positioned that no artillery can be brought to bear upon us by the enemy within effective range.

If we could only have occupied this same position six weeks ago, instead of the difficult one we took, your correspondent would now be dating his letters at Richmond, instead of twenty odd miles below there. Though further from Richmond than we were last Thursday, in miles and furlongs, in effect we are nearer that stubborn capital, and surer of its capture. I will not venture to name the exact date when we shall exchange the hardships of the camp for such luxuries as Richmond will afford, but the day cannot be far distant, if other co-operative movements are properly conducted. The army is in excellent spirits to-day, and disposed to let off a deal of Fourth of July patriotism and powder. The Galena, the Jacob Bell, the Arostook, the Monitor and other gun-boats, are with us, and they are welcome visitors. The river is already full of craft, and is rapidly getting to look the same great mart of commerce which distinguished the Pamunkey at White House.

Worn as the soldiers are after their long continuous marches and severe fighting, they responded heartily to the following order, issued from headquarters early in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 3.

Circular—I. A National salute will be fired at noon to-morrow, at the headquarters of each Army Corps.—Immediately thereafter, the bands will play appropriate National airs.

The General Commanding will visit all the troops during the afternoon, when the troops will be paraded and a Major General's salute fired in each corps. The troops will be notified at the hour of the visit.

II. Regimental commanders must now see that the sick are taken care of, within the limits of their respective regiments, and not permitted to be sent away, except by orders from these headquarters.

III. The camp of General Headquarters has been removed into the woods, a short distance further up the river, than this morning's camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. M'Clellan.
[Signed] S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjutant General.

The storm which yesterday drenched many a poor fellow's dusty uniform and chilled his tired frame, and which reduced the clayey soil to that pasty, adhesive condition, which offends the patience of the pedestrian, and tries the nerves of horse and rider alike, passed over during the night, and Independence Day came in with a gladdening sun to cheer the hearts of the army. During yesterday, in spite of mud and rain, the mass of troops which had been poured in here so hastily, was reduced to order, and corps and divisions had their definite positions assigned to them, prepared camp grounds, and the men spread couches to enjoy the first real rest which had been permitted them for a week. The long pull of sleep they got last night told on the troops. It was a far happier, brighter, stronger set of men who stood about the camp fires this morning than that which the day before shivered in the rain. At about noon the bands, such of them as still have musicians and instruments, wholly or partially complete, played National airs, which unusual sounds did much to enliven the camps, for months debarred the luxury of music by an imperative order, necessitated by the near proximity of the rebels, who could, from our music, discover our position. A little after noon General McClellan, with his staff, in costumes cleaned of the mud and rust of the long journey, commenced the round of visits to the different corps. The Commanding General looked in excellent spirits; not discovering in the least any appearance of fatigue. He took the different corps in order, reviewing the men, his arrival welcomed in every division by the firing of a Major General's salute, and he himself received by the troops with hearty cheers, which kept mingling along the whole line, as he passed from brigade to brigade.—It was a touching sight to view the thinned ranks drawn up before their General, the war-worn veterans, no longer the scholar-soldiers whom he reviewed in Washington last November, but heroes of six, eight and ten battles, who had attested their courage and devotion, and won the right to the name of soldiers. Gen. McClellan looked with particular interest on brigades which had suffered very severely in the late battles, and expressed his sorrow at the gaps in their lines, but as Gen. Caldwell told in answer to such an expression of regret in regard to his brigade, they died in doing their duty, and the rest were ready to do the same thing. The visit and review of the General occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, during all which time, the hills resounded with the salutes. The whole ceremony was one of the most impressive and touching that could possibly be witnessed, and cannot be without its good effects upon commander and men. The soldiers on their own part celebrated the Fourth with the popping of guns—forbidden sport—and best of all, by quietly resting and going over the story of the last week's fights.

In the afternoon the enemy had a sharp skirmish with our pickets on the edge of James river, in which we gave them a few artillery reminders, which stopped their demonstrations, but not until they had killed and wounded some twenty of our men. Otherwise, everything is quiet along the lines.

The Tender of Troops by the Loyal Governors.

The following letter from Gov. Curtin puts to rest some misapprehension in regard to the unanimity which existed among the loyal governors of the loyal states, in the tender of troops to the President of the United States. The letter is addressed to the *Evening Bulletin*, on account of certain statements which appeared in that journal on this subject:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin* of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared, we could not reach, by telegraph, either Governor Kirkwood or Burton, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburg, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. Burton, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to co-operate to any extent, in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. Burton was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. Kirkwood, I united in a despatch with Gov. Morgan, of New York, to Messrs. Grimes and Harlan, Senators from Iowa asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very resp'y, yours &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

The Skirmishing of the Fourth of July.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Beyond a few skirmishes, in which our troops gained the advantage, nothing has occurred in the neighborhood of Richmond since my last. The rebel army appears to have fallen back towards the city, and General McClellan now has his position well intrenched. The apprehension that the rebels would stretch themselves down the peninsula, and possibly attempt to blockade with land batteries the James River, has not as yet been realized. Our force at Yorktown is evacuating the place, and most of the guns have been burst. The siege-guns and carriages from that place are now arriving here, and in a few days the rebels, if they are so disposed, will occupy Yorktown unopposed—indeed nearly the whole of the peninsula, with the exception of the comparatively small patch on which the Army of the Potomac is encamped, and the circle commanded by its guns and those of the gun-boats.

Rebel prisoners do not claim a victory, but confess to have failed in the object of their terrific attack, commencing on Thursday, last week, in which their loss was confessedly much greater than our own, including Jackson and other officers of high rank.

Transports leave continually for the James River. A daily mail boat runs between this point and Harrison's Landing, and the two points will soon be in telegraphic connection. Civilians are not permitted to visit the army, except on military business. The rule was rigidly enforced yesterday.—The order of Gen. Dix, requiring sutlers and other stragglers to leave, caused a large number to take passage on the Baltimore boat. Some of them have lost heavily.

A boat came through from Newbern via Norfolk and the canals, yesterday, and returned this evening. It is rumored that Gen. Burnside with a considerable force, was preparing to co-operate with Gen. McClellan. Rumors to the effect that he has advanced from Newbern were without foundation.—Concerning reinforcements for McClellan, I will take this occasion to say that the statement that he has recently been reinforced by 40,000 men is an exaggeration.

Yesterday a small rebel gun-boat was captured in the James river by one of the flotilla, which sent a shot through her steam-chest. Where she came from, or how she happened to be there, I have not heard.

The Massachusetts, from the Gulf, arrived here last evening, having on board the following persons, Five Lieutenants and two Sergeants belonging to the Iowa forces captured at Shiloh: Henry W. Mayers, N. J. Camp, G. H. Logan, George M. Brown, J. S. Agey, J. N. Rhodes, Milson Rhodes. While in prison at Macon, Ga., they exchanged their own for Confederate uniforms, and walked to the river, where they found a boat, in which they floated down the river a considerable distance, when they exchanged it for another, in which they navigated till they were picked up by one of our gun-boats 500 miles from Macon. They proceed by the Baltimore boat this evening.

Persons who have just left the Army of the Potomac, bear testimony to the cheerfulness and state of readiness of the men. Many regiments are greatly reduced, mere skeletons, in fact, and will have to be amalgamated with others, or speedily filled up.—Stragglers are continually coming in by the hundred, and the aggregate will considerably reduce the figures representing our loss. It is understood that the rebels feel much chagrined that Gen. McClellan should succeed in placing his army in a position to receive the direct co-operation of the gun-boats.

The plans of Gen. McClellan appeared to be known to no one but himself. But it is easy to see that the reduction of Fort Darling, the key to Richmond, is likely to enter conspicuously into the new campaign. Situated on the opposite or west side of the river, it will have to be approached by a land force from that direction. The navy do not seem able to accomplish the work, and if the fort is taken at all, it must be by a land attack, the gunboats co-operating.

A large number of negroes of both sexes and all ages have come in from the vicinity of Yorktown and Williamsburg since the recent battles, to escape the returning tide of rebellion. Suffolk has also become the place of refuge for large numbers, and the contraband population of Old Point is receiving large accessions from that quarter.

Among the prisoners brought in is one man who lately received a pass from General Viele to proceed to Richmond for his family. He went into the rebel ranks.

FOUR P. M.—The Warner, which left Harrison's Landing, at 10 o'clock this morning, has arrived. Yesterday our pickets advanced from four to five miles from the river, and saw no enemy, who seem to have mysteriously retired. It is suggested that General Pope will see them next. There was a brisk engagement on Thursday, in which our troops drove the enemy and captured a battery of six pieces, without losing a man.

General McClellan has advanced his lines down to the Chickahominy, and no fears are now entertained of a flank movement in that direction. By noon to-day, General McClellan expected to have his position so fortified as to be able to bid defiance to the enemy, in any shape they might choose to come.

General Casey has arrived, on the way for Washington.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

[From the Memphis Bulletin—late the Avalanche—of July 3.]

The Federal ram Monarch, arrived yesterday, from Commodore Davis' fleet, above Vicksburg, brings us intelligence of the most startling character from that point. The particulars, as we learn them from Captain George E. Curry, who was a witness of the whole affair from on board Commodore Porter's flag-ship Victoria, were as follows:

Our readers are aware that some vessels from Commodore Porter's fleet have once or twice before visited Vicksburg and exchanged some shots with the Confederate batteries at that point. Up to Thursday last, however, there has not been at any time anything like a real bombardment at that place.

About daylight on Thursday, however, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, with mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning, the attack was resumed and continued until afternoon, when Commodore Porter signalled to shell the town itself—which was done for about two hours—with what effect could not be definitely ascertained.—The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view.

The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregularly during most of the time. About four o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment the water batteries suddenly opened upon the Federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

During the engagement, the gunboat Octorara fired a number of shots from her 100-pound rifled gun, which exhibited surprising accuracy until the gun became heated and began to throw high.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all the Captains of Divisions to report on board the flagship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at eight o'clock that night. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town.

The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussions, and the huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles. For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was again given to withdraw.

On Saturday Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, got word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at four o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly the bombardment was recommenced at the hour named, and during its continuance, Farragut succeeded in passing the entire Confederate batteries with eight vessels, viz:—three men-of-war, two sloops of-war, and three gun-boats.

These vessels, it will be remembered, are all wooden ones, being part of the United States sea-going navy, and not iron-clad gun-boats, like those belonging to Commodore Foote's fleet.

During the passage, the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage and disabling none.

The fire of the batteries was generally too high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The Hartford, Commodore Farragut's flag ship, was struck in the hull twice, one passing through her starboard bulwarks near the bow about ten feet above her water line, the other about the same height near her stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged.—All the vessels also kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage.

Two of these vessels immediately passed on to the mouth of the Yazoo river, the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above the town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting on every hand, trees overthrown, and the ground torn up by bursting shells, present a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city, which first, and before even her own State had seceded from the Union attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

It is asserted that a large force of negroes are being employed under orders from Major-General Butler in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburg is situated, which will change the channel of the river and leave Vicksburg an inland town.

Capt. Curry was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, but throughout that entire region to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in the usual crops, and the amount of provision taken for the use of the army, has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

From Yazoo River.

We are further informed that a reconnoissance made by some of the Federal rams up Yazoo river last week, discovered strong batteries planted at a point on the right bank, some sixty miles from the mouth of the river. This battery mounts four guns. Just below the battery a heavy raft was moored across the stream to obstruct the upward passage of boats, and below it lay three gun-boats and a transport, the old Mears. The gun-boats were the Van Dorn, the Polk, and another, name unknown. As the Federal rams approached, these boats were set on fire and turned adrift to act as fire ships against the rams, but the latter succeeded in avoiding them. Not having any guns, however, to cope with the battery, the rams returned. They learned, however, from the carpenter of the Van Dorn, who was captured, and also from persons living along the shore, that the gun-boat Arkansas, and some twenty transports, were lying at a point about sixty miles above the battery, and that it was for the purpose of enabling her to be completed that the raft and battery were placed there to impede the passage of the Federal gun-boats.

An expedition, consisting of gunboats, transports and rams, with sufficient force to remove the obstructions and capture the battery, was preparing to start up the Yazoo when our informant left.

Major General Sherman's Defence.

Letter From General W. T. Sherman to Lieut. Governor Stanton, of Ohio---He Reviews the Criticisms of the Public Press, and Publishes Many Facts Connected With the Battle of Shiloh.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHEWALLA, TENNESSEE, June 10, 1862.

Lieut. Gov. B. Stanton, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: I am not surprised when anonymous scribblers write and publish falsehoods, or make critioisms on matters of which they know nothing or which they are incapable of comprehending. It is their trade. They live by it. Slander gives point and piquancy to a paragraph, and the writer, being irresponsible or beneath notice, escapes a merited punishment. It is different with men in high official station, who, like you, descend to this dirty work. You had an opportunity to learn the truth, for I saw you myself at Shiloh soon after the battle, and I know that hundreds would have aided you in your work had you been in search of facts. You never inquired of me concerning the truth of events which you must have known transpired in my sight and hearing, but seemed to have preferred the "camp stories" to authentic data then within your reach.

A friend, by mere accident, has shown me a slip of newspaper, dated April 19th, 1862, styled "Extra," published at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and signed B. Stanton. I am further told you are the man. If so, and you be the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, I hold that you are my peer, and that of Generals Grant, Hurlbut, and Prentiss, all of whom you directly charge with conduct on the field of Shiloh which deserves a court martial, whose sentence, if you have not borne false witness, would be degradation or death. The accusatory part of your statement is all false, false in general, false in every particular, and, I repeat, you could not have failed to know it false when you published that statement. To prove what I say, I now quote the concluding part of your paper:

"Some complaints have been made about the conduct of a few of the new regiments in this battle, including the 54th and 57th. It must be remembered that these are new regiments—that not only have they never seen any service, but that they never received their guns until they arrived on the Tennessee river, two or three weeks before the battle. So with Myer's battery. It has not been more than six weeks since they have had their horses. And yet these regiments and this battery were put on the extreme outside of our camp, and were consequently first exposed to the enemy's fire. Add to this that our lines were so carelessly and negligently guarded that the enemy were absolutely on us in our very tents before the officers in command were aware of their approach. The wonder therefore is, not that these regiments were finally broken and routed, but that they made any stand at all. But the loss sustained by those regiments, especially by Capt. Starr's company in the 54th shows that they made a gallant and noble stand, and that their ultimate retreat was not the fault of the men, but of the blundering stupidity and negligence of the General in command. There is an intense feeling of indignation against Generals Grant and Prentiss, and the general feeling amongst the most intelligent men with whom I conversed, is that they ought to be court-martialled and shot.

(Signed) Yours, &c.,
"B. STANTON."

With Myers's battery I have nothing to do, as it was in Gen. Hurlbut's division, who has made his official report, which proves yours untrue; for instead of being kept on the "extreme outside of our camp," it was, at the beginning of the battle, more than a mile to the rear of mine and McClernand's and Prentiss' divisions. The 54th, Col. T. Kilby Smith, and 57th, Col. William Mungen, did form a part of my command. No one that I ever heard has questioned the courage and gallantry of the 54th, unless it be inferred from your own apology for them, and I know that I speak the mind of the officers of that regiment when I say they scorn to have their merits bolstered up by your lame and impotent conclusions. As to their being on the outer line, it was where they wished to be, and, so far from being surprised, they were, by my orders, under arms at daylight, and it was near ten o'clock A. M. before the enemy assailed their position. This position was so favorable that Colonel Stuart, with his small brigade, of which the 54th formed a part, held at bay for hours Hardee's division, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The 57th was posted on the left of Shiloh, which, I say, and in which Beauregard concurs with me, was the key to the whole position. It was in the very front, the place of honor, to which Col. Mungen or his men could not object. Their front was guarded by themselves, and if negligence is justly charged, it belongs to the regiment itself. So favorable was the ground, that, although the regiment lost but two officers and seven men, Col. Mungen has more than once assured me that he counted fifty dead secessionists on the ground over which he was attacked.

As to the enemy being in their very camp before the officers in command were aware of their approach, it is the most wicked falsehood that was ever attempted to be thrust upon a people sad and heartsore at the terrible but necessary casualties of war. That the cowards who deserted their comrades in that hour of danger should, in their desperate strait to cover up their infamy, invent such a story was to be expected, but that you should have lent yourself as a willing instrument in perpetuating that falsehood, is a shame from which you can never hope to recover. The truth is not well understood. For days we knew the enemy was in our front, but the nature of the ground and his superior strength in cavalry, prevented us from breaking through the veil of their approach to ascertain their true strength and purpose. But as soldiers we were prepared at all times to receive an attack, and even to make one if circumstances warranted it. On that morning our pickets had been driven in. Our main guards were forced back to the small valley in our front. All our regiments of infantry, batteries of artillery, and squadrons of cavalry were prepared. I, myself, their commander, was fully prepared, rode along the line of this very regiment, and saw it in position in front of their camp, and looking to a narrow causeway across the small creek by which the enemy was expected and did approach. After passing this regiment, I rode on to Appler's position and beyond some five hundred yards, where I was fired on, and my Orderly, Thos. D. Holliday, was killed. Even after that I gave some directions about Waterhouse's battery, and again returned to Shiloh in time to witness the attack there. It is simply ridiculous to talk about a surprise. To be sure, very many were astonished and surprised, not so much at the enemy's coming, but at the manner of his coming, and these sought safety at the river, and could not be prevailed to recover from their surprise till the enemy had been driven away by their comrades after two days' hard fighting. I have never made question of the individual bravery of this or any other regiment, but merely state facts. The regiment still belongs to my command, and has elicited my praise for its improvement and steadiness in the many skirmishes and affairs during our advance on Corinth. I doubt not the people of Ohio will yet have reason to feel the same pride in this regiment as they now do in many others of the same State of deservedly high repute. As to the intense feeling against Generals Grant and Prentiss, —could anything be more base than that? Grant, just fresh from the victory at Donelson, more rich in fruits than was Saratoga and Yorktown, or any other one fought on this continent, is yet held up to the people of Ohio, his native State, as one who, in the opinion of the intelligent coward, is worthy to be shot; and Prentiss, now absent and a prisoner, unable to meet your wicked and malignant shafts, also condemned to infamy and death. Shame on you! and I know I tell you an unpleasant truth when I assure you that neither he nor his men were surprised, butchered in their tents, &c., but, on the contrary, were prepared in time to receive the shock of battle more terrible than any the annals of American history have heretofore recorded. He met it manfully and well, for hours bore up against the superior host, fell back slowly and in order, till he met the reserves under Wallace and Hurlbut, and fought till near 4 P. M. when he was completely enveloped and made prisoner. Well do I remember the line after line of steady troops displaying the bloody banner of the South, and to me the more familiar Pelican flag of Louisiana, bearing down on Prentiss, who was to my left and rear, and how, though busy enough with my own appropriate part, I felt for his danger and despatched to him my Aid, Major Sanger, to give him notice. My Aid found him in advance of his camps fighting well, but the shock was too great, and he was borne back step by step till made a prisoner, six hours after your surprised informants had sought refuge under the steep banks of the Tennessee.

So much for the history of events you did not behold and yet pretend to comment on. You come to Shiloh on a mission of mercy after danger and before a new one arose. You tarried a few days, but I cannot learn from Ohio Colonels how you dispensed your charitable trust. That is none of my business; but I do know you abused your opportunity and caught up vague, foolish camp rumors from the region of the steamboat landing, instead of seeking for truth where alone you did know it could be found, among the thousands of brave Ohio men who were in my camp, and who can still boast of never having seen the Tennessee river since the day we disembarked. You then return to your State and in obscure printed slips circulate libels and falsehoods against men whose vocation and distance made it highly improbable that you could ever be held to an account. You knew that we were in the presence of a fierce, bold, and determined enemy, with hundreds of miles of ambush before us, from which a few stray shots would relieve you of your victims. You knew that our men were raw and undisciplined, and that all our time was taken up in organization, drill, and discipline, leaving us no time to meet your malicious slanders and resent your insults. The hour of reckoning seemed, therefore, distant and uncertain. You have had your day, but the retreat of the enemy and a day of comparative rest has given me leisure to write this for your benefit. Grant and Hurlbut and Prentiss still live, and will in due season pay their respects also.

If you have no respect for the honor and reputation of the Generals who led the armies of your country, you should have some regard to the honor and welfare of the country itself. If your paper could have had its intended effect of destroying the confidence of the Executive, the army, and the people in their Generals, it would have produced absolute and utter disorganization. It not only placed courage and cowardice, stubborn and enduring valor and ignominious flight, upon the same base, but it holds up to public favor those who deserted their colors, and teaches them to add insubordination to cowardice. Such an army as your military morale would produce could not be commanded by any General who hoped to win reputation or who had reputation to lose. Our whole force, if imbued with your notions, would be driven across the Ohio in less than a month, and even you would be disturbed in your quiet study, where you now, in perfect safety, write libels against the Generals who organize our armies, and with them fight and win battles for our country.

I am, &c., W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Sound travels 1130 feet per second.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 15, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

General McClellan still occupies his strong position and is daily receiving reinforcements. The Rebels are falling back on Richmond.

Burnsides has landed two or three Regiments at Newport News.

We have a rumor, and it has been confirmed, that a Rebel cavalry force surrounded and took prisoners a Michigan Regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Sunday morning.

Mr. Wm. Airey, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday of last week, furnishes the Baltimore *American* with the following statement:

"He says that rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles, were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but he could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army. General Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spottswood House, confined to his room when he left.

Generals McCall and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spottswood House they were taken to the officer's prison.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy Gen. McClellan's army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men, were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

Fort Darling has been strengthened, and the batteries are iron clad. A whole division of the army had also crossed the James river on a pontoon bridge, to assist in its defence against any land force.

Not a single gun had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that McClellan had succeeded in getting them all off.

The falling back of the rebel army towards Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that McClellan would be attacked in his present position."

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the number of Federal prisoners at 4,600. They are confined in the tobacco warehouse.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.—We see it stated that a new policy of war will soon be adopted. It is full time for a change of programme and a more vigorous prosecution of the war against the conspirators. We are tired hearing of our brave soldiers sickening and dying for the want of comforts they could have if the Rebels were treated as an enemy such as they are and as they deserve. We must give up the idea that the Rebels can be coaxed into submission. They must be conquered, and conquered too by the strong arm of our army. Our Government must not hesitate to use the wealth of the Rebels to crush out the rebellion. The "niggers," the movable wealth of the conspirators, should be compelled to do the heavy work of our army, wherever their labor can be secured, that the health and strength of our men may be preserved to meet the enemy in the open field. Our kindness and forbearance has failed to win the traitors back to the Union.—The Union must be preserved, and any and every means necessary must be resorted to, to save it. Neither the Rebels nor their sympathizing friends in the North can justly complain if the Administration adopts more vigorous measures to conquer their treason. They brought the trouble upon the country, and they should not escape the heavy punishment they deserve for the great loss of life in the Union army and the great destruction of property of loyal citizens.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.—It is understood in Washington that an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is that the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly due.

THE Charleston *Mercury* states that for summer wear, a "Beauregard hat" is all the rage in that city. The same General will also furnish a model for a "neck-tye," which will be extensively used in that latitude shortly.

Congress will probably adjourn at the commencement of next week

"DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS."—The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* thinks, or would like to make the people believe, that because a few men who professed to be Douglas Democrats in the campaign of '60, took part in the late State Convention and endorsed its proceedings, that as a matter of course the whole opposition in the Democratic party to traitors and secession sympathizers in its ranks has been swallowed up. We happen to know the political character of some of the "Douglas Democrats" who held seats in the Convention, and we know that their love for Douglas *principles* died out as soon as it was evident Douglas could not be elected President. Such "Douglas Democrats" can have no influence with the honest friends of Douglas.—Douglas is dead, but his principles still live with his *friends*. Only the *office-seeking* friends of the "Little Giant" could stoop to kiss the hand that crushed him and the Democratic party in 1860. The Convention was controlled by men who were delegates in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and who refused to support the Democratic nominee. Such leaders can never persuade the Democratic masses to follow them. Welsh is no longer Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, but his place is occupied by F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, a man most prominent in Charleston and Baltimore, acting throughout with Yancey, Breckinridge, & Co., and even now, showing by his actions, a warmer friendship for the rebels than he does for our President who is exerting his utmost power to save our Union from destruction.—Away with *such* a Democrat and *such* Democracy.

RECRUITING.—Three hundred thousand more men are called for by the President. Can this number be raised without drafting? We think it can, *if* every home-guard will but put his hand in his pocket and provide for the support of the families of those who would go if they could be assured that their families would not suffer during their absence. We should avoid the necessity of drafting if possible, at any expense to those remaining at home out of danger and enjoying the comforts our soldiers cannot have. We hope Huntingdon county will not be last in offering new companies, or men to fill up old companies now in the field. We hope to hear of every borough, village and township in the county being fully represented in the new demand of the President. Rally for the Union. One month's pay and $25 bounty will be paid each recruit in advance as soon as he is mustered into the service. This in addition to the glory of fighting for our good old Union, is an inducement which should be promptly responded to by all our able bodied young men.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Governor Curtin reached Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War this morning. He takes ground in favor of limiting the term of enlistment to one year, believing that if the war is vigorously prosecuted the rebellion will be over at the end of that time. His most anxious care is to fill up the decimated regiments of the immortal Pennsylvania Reserves. These regiments should not be disbanded. They are called *skeletons, but what is left of* them is composed of the blood, brains, and bravery. There is not a man of them that does not deserve honor and eternal remembrance, and the youth of the State should desire no prouder position than to be enrolled among the Reserves. Governor Curtin is determined to put no untried officers at the head of the new regiment.

Reliable intelligence has been received here to the effect that the rebels in a not very large force, probably three thousand strong, have appeared in the Shenandoah Valley again, at Luray, where, it is reported, a small fight took place on Thursday. It was not believed to be a demonstration of any material significance.

Both Houses this week unanimously passed an army retrenchment bill, which will save about $10,000,000 per annum.

The President returned last night from a visit to the army of General McClellan, where he spent some time, and gives to his friends a highly gratifying state of facts, all of which it would be improper to publish. He found the army, however, in the most effective condition, and in much larger force than public rumor generally accorded. While the President was there a review of the entire army took place in his presence and of all of the generals and their staffs. The sight was imposing in the extreme, the latter part of the review being by moonlight. The enthusiasm of the troops at seeing the President, knew no bounds, and the most deafening cheers were given wherever he appeared.—The President reports that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed fifteen thousand for all of the late battles.

It is understood that, previous to the late battles before Richmond, General McClellan arranged for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Baltic has sailed with all the rebel prisoners recently confined in our forts, for the purpose of removing them to Fort Delaware. The steamer Cahawba conveyed three or four hundred thither a few days since and has just returned.

THE NINTH PENNA. CAVALRY.—This Regiment was organized at Harrisburg, and has been in Kentucky for some months. One company from this county, principally from Warriorsmark and adjoining townships, now or lately under the command of Capt. James Bell, of Tyrone, are attached to this Regiment. Four companies of this regiment, including Capt. Bell's, were lately attacked by a force of twelve hundred rebels, and a number were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The following despatch has been received at Harrisburg:

NASHVILLE, July 12.—To A. L. Russell, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania: As near as we can ascertain, Maj. Jordon was taken prisoner with forty-seven of his men. Four were killed and seven wounded.

Colonel Williams and Major Brown were *not in the fight.*

The guerillas have since been twice defeated with great loss at other points, and are now almost surrounded. The entire band, it is believed, will be captured. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE 84TH AND 110TH.—The 84th and 110th Pennsylvania Regiments have been ordered to Washington to recruit, and are now lying at Alexandria.—With hard fighting, hard marching, and hard fare generally, their ranks have been sadly decimated. No regiments in the service have reflected more honor upon themselves or the State.

The 4th in Nashville, Tennessee.

Speech of Gov. Andy Johnson.

The 4th was celebrated in Nashville by the firing of cannon, processions, and speeches during the day. In the evening a large concourse of people of both sexes met in front of the Capitol to hear Andy Johnson.

Gov. Johnson, being long and loudly called for, appeared amid deafening and enthusiastic cheering.

He said it had been his fixed determination not to speak again in Nashville without preparation. He had spoken so often in this place that he feared his remarks would grow stale. But, as no one else appeared to be willing to speak, he would contribute his mite to the entertainment, and information, if possible, to this vast, orderly, intelligent audience. From the first of this wicked rebellion he had made up his mind as to his duty, and, survive or perish, sink or swim, he was determined to fight it through to the end. He was a soldier for the war. He had been denounced, calumniated, and traduced as a traitor for his devotion to his country, but challenged any one to point to an act where he had violated his duty or his oath of office. In fighting under the old flag for the Government, he was but conforming to the principles he had avowed from his earliest manhood. He had always stood before the people as the advocate of popular government, against the government of property, as a Democrat in the true and primary sense of that word. And to-night he appeared to defend the great principles of civil and religious liberty. In our old contests, political parties contended whose policy was best adapted to promote the good and prosperity of the Government, and of the Union, but now the great question was, shall this Government and this Union exist, or shall they perish? There were only two parties now, one composed of the friends, the other of the foes of the Union. And although demagogues attempted to raise the cry of Slavery and Abolition, the real question to be decided was, shall free government live on the Western Continent? Be assured that this is the question which underlies the rubbish and rant of corrupt and reckless office-hunters. No-gropes! Slavery! Southern Rights! Coercion! What terrible bugbears, to frighten timid people and blind them to the real point at issue! He asked the vast multitude before him what Southern right any one of them had lost in the Union? Did it ever defraud or oppress you? Then, if you have lost no right, why all these vast armies? Why these bayonets, and cannon, and fleets, and tented fields? Why all these new made graves and oceans of blood? Why are hundreds of you coming to the capital, praying for the release of your deluded boys? He could tell why. It was because some corrupt and reckless politicians wanted place and power. *They were determined to ruin the country if they could not govern the whole of the Union—they were determined to govern a part.* He knew these Southern politicians, Yancey, Toombs, Davis, Mason, Benjamin, and others, well, for he had served with them for years in Congress. He was familiar with their views and feelings, and, having watched their course closely, believed that he understood their motives clearly. He sat side by side with them when they professed that they wanted a compromise with the North. But the journals of Congress proved that these traitors had an opportunity to get the compromise they professed to desire, and yet they allowed it to be defeated when their vote would have obtained it. They talked hypocritically. *A settlement of difficulties was the very last thing that these rebel Senators wanted.*

I am a slave owner myself, not by inheritance, but by hard labor, and they not only robbed me of my negroes, but turned my wife and little boy into the streets, and converted my dwelling into a hospital and barracks. The Southern chivalry have been the greatest robbers and enemies of the rights of the people that the country has ever seen. And if this war goes on through the folly and wickedness of Southern rebels, slavery is at an end, for it has no protection and no guarantee outside of the Union. With the death of the Federal Union dies slavery. The Abolitionist and Secessionist, on this point, occupy the same stand: there is no difference between them. The Abolitionists, such as Wendell Philips, Garrison, and others, denounce President Lincoln as worse than Jeff. Davis. From the hands of these incendiaries of both sides the people must rescue the Union. There is a great middle party between these two extremes who must maintain the Government.

Are you, intelligent freemen, dependent on the arm of a leader? Are you incapable of acting for yourselves? If so, then you concede the very thing for which the Tories of the South are contending, and admit that you are unfit for self-government. Cast off this unmanly and degrading feeling. This is the people's Government. They received it as a legacy from Heaven, and they must defend and preserve it, if it is to be preserved at all. I am for this Government above all earthly possessions, and if it perish, I do not wish to survive it. I am for it, though slavery should be struck from existence, and Africa be swept from the balance of the world. I believe, indeed, that the Union is the only protection of slavery—its sole guarantee; but if you persist in forcing the issue of slavery against the Government, I say in the face of Heaven, "Give me my Government, and let the negroes go?"

This rebellion is animated and controlled by the worst spirit that ever filled the bosom of man. With singular audacity or ignorance, some persons pretend to compare the rebellion of 1861 with that of 1776. How preposterous and absurd! There is not the remotest analogy between them. They were on the contrary, the very antipodes of each other. The old Revolution was to establish and perpetuate freedom, but this one was to subvert and destroy it, and make us the vassals of France or Great Britain. The modern revolution would, if possible, reduce us to the very servitude from which the former delivered us. The spirit of rebellion was fiendish, proud, cruel, and lawless. It was so from the day when the Devil raised the standard of revolt in heaven, and warred with Michael, the Archangel, for the supremacy of the skies. We are told that the Devil was conquered, and chained in the infernal pit, but that he was to be let *loose for a season.* If ever the Devil was let loose in the world, I believe that now is the time, and that he is actuating this Southern rebellion. Yet men who had aided this diabolical rebellion now pretend to talk of tyranny and oppression! How long has it been since you had your Minute Men, your Vigilance Committees, and your Passport Committees? How long has it been since men were driven from their homes for the crime of loyalty? I was driven from my own home, and for what? What crime, what offence had I done? None, save my devotion to the Government, and my attachment to the Stars and Stripes.

I hold that this Government is of divine birth; that it is a gift of God himself; and that neither Parson Elliott, nor Parson Schon, nor Parson Howell, nor Armageddon, have a right to break it up. I punish these men, not because they are priests, but because they are traitors and enemies of society, law, and order. They have pursued and corrupted boys and silly women, and inculcated rebellion, and now let them suffer the penalty. I received the other day a request to allow some ham, sweet pickle, and other delicacies, to be carried to these persons. I told the applicant to send his luxuries to me, and I would find persons a good deal more worthy to receive them than these rebels. I would give them to the suffering widows and orphans among us, whose husband and fathers were deluded by these men into the rebel army, and now fill a rebel's grave, or lie in prison. [Shouts of "Good! good! that's right."] Delicacies are to be distributed, I think that these innocent sufferers, the victims of these corrupt rebel priests, are a good deal more worthy objects of charity and compassion than the deceivers themselves. Why should they be feasted and lionized, and their wretched victims be left to perish? [A whistle in the rear of the crowd.] I hear a whistle. I believe it is Goldsmith, who says, in his Natural History, that there are only two animals which hiss, the viper, by reason of its venom, and the goose, for its simplicity. I think the present instance is an exception, and that whistler is a gosling.

Some professed to entertain a holy horror of secession. Why, force and error have coerced the South into her present position, and nothing but force and power will bring her back. You were coerced by the violence and force of Secession, and the spirit of Secession must be subdued and controlled by force. The strong arm of the Government must be bared, and justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as last, and go to work rationally. Without force and power to coerce, we have no Government. How have matters gone on heretofore? Why, when the Union army came, the first to run to it for protection and privileges were Secessionists, who got promises of protection if they would remain neutral. On the other hand, the poor Union men were terrified with threats of vengeance if the rebel army should return. The Secessionist was protected by the Union army, and was equally confident of protection should the rebel army return, so he felt perfectly easy. The Union man dreaded utter ruin, should a reverse occur, and was filled with perpetual alarm. So, under this strange policy, the rebel had two guarantees, and the Union man but one. It is time this was stopped. The time has arrived when treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished; those men have used their property to destroy the Government, and fill the land with bankruptcy and distress, they have given their wealth to aid rebellion and treason, and drench the land in fraternal blood, and crush out the last vestige of liberty, and their property should be taken from them to defray the expenses of the war. And what was the motive of many of these men in Nashville, for bringing on and aiding rebellion? Why, many of these elegant gentlemen rebelled to get rid of paying their Northern debts! If a miserable crippled negro, worth five hundred dollars, was stolen, the Government must be overthrown if the negro could not be recovered, but your polite, fastidious, and chivalrous merchant, can go among what he calls "blue bellied Yankees," buy their goods on credit, and then, when pay day comes, tell his creditors in the North: "Oh, I have seceded!" It is an outrageous crime to steal a negro, but it is gentlemanly financiering to defraud a Northern creditor of $50,000 or $100,000. Hundreds of instances could be related showing how far the rebellion was impelled and advanced by this swindling spirit. Yet these very men who had disgraced themselves by these frauds would talk gravely of the sin of slave-stealing. Now, take the value of all the negroes that have been stolen from the South, and then take the sum of all the Northern debts that have been repudiated by Southern men, and the latter will surpass the former at least ten to one. Who own many of your public buildings, railroad stocks, bank stocks, and other property? Northern men. Yet you who clamor about your Southern rights can coolly defraud your Northern friend of millions of dollars.

Governor Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the loyalty and fidelity of the East Tennesseans, who, under the crushing weight of oppression, still remained faithful to the Union. The conduct of many of the rebel women, he remarked, was astonishing. How dare you breathe treason and insult the flag of your country? Hold up your hands in the light of Heaven—gaze steadfastly on them, and see if they are not red with blood! Yes, the blood of your own husbands, brothers, and sons, whom your wretched infatuation drove to treason and a rebel's grave.

I have enlisted for the war, and will not go back. I expect to receive in the future, as I have received already, much obloquy and abuse. I know that I am assailed with fiendish malignity. Even to-day, I received a despatch from one high in authority, warning me that a band of assassins are on my track. How or where they mean to strike, I know not. They are a craven, dastardly set, who cannot look you in the eye, and who do their work from behind your back, or in the dark, or by poison. Some wretch, even now, may be skulking in this crowd awaiting a chance to do the deed to which his master had bribed him. I defy all this venom and malignity.—Suppose the assassin succeeds, what *then? What have they obtained?*—What signifies one life, when the life of a nation is at stake? Even from the blood of the patriot, armies of patriots will arise, and the blood of the martyrs will become the seed of the church. In vain the threat of the assassin's dagger or the poisoned bowl, for patriots, unintimidated, will press forward to freedom and victory, or falling, will be blessed by posterity.—Awake to your duty, Tennesseans!—Come up to the glorious work of saving your country. Let us take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and our country shall stand forth regenerated and redeemed, and peace and prosperity again shall bless our borders.

Rebel View of McClellan's Position.

ITS IMPREGNABILITY ADMITTED.

The Rebel Press Growling for News.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th has been received here. Discoursing upon Gen. McClellan's present position it says:—"We believe all that was known in this city yesterday, outside of the Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have from the lines. It is not to be supposed that the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the western landing is perhaps the very best on the James river, and the scene for miles up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkely are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles city road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkely and Westover, and empties into James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the heights of Evelington, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkely estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

"It will be seen that, protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impenetrable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring creek and the heights of Evelington, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point, the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the head of the ravines and the point where Herring creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelington hills.—Another day may see it strewn with felled timber, and bristling with field batteries. In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy in his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted.—Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent. For the benefit of the distant readers, we may here properly say something of the character of the country to which, suddenly and unexpectedly, the scene of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleagured Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time, the worst watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hooppoles, and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country within a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine-mile, or Williamsburg roads, between Richmond and Bottom Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern Army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers melted away, under the influence of miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun, but by this hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country of the lower James river is the garden spot of Virginia. Nowhere does soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

The *Examiner* says to its own Government: "There has already been enough trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines, giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why on each succeeding day might we not have had a bulletin of equal length simply stating the results. It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country in composing the public anxiety. If the first official display of our success has not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations, which were then raised to such a height, are to be reduced, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment, without waiting for the facts to drop out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and other false and vague stories, *intended to break the fall of* public expectations? The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his lines of investment of this city, but what may be the strength of the coherent *remnant* of his army, whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced, the *Examiner* says:

"The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond, that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day, but from what is generally understood of the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back of our lines."

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies will soon relieve this portion of the State from the presence of the invader. In them under Heaven is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the Confederacy menaced."

The Losses In Pryor's Brigade.

"Out of about 1,500 men carried into action by Gen. Pryor, 814 were killed and wounded."

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of General McClellan having secured his desirable new position:

"*The Richmond Lines—The Enemy on a New Line of Defence—A Critical Situation.*"

A Pestilence Dreaded in Richmond.

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond just now will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city we fear will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash, and plaster-of-paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday says:

"The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed, in consequence of the reprehensible practice indulged by thoughtless soldiers straying from their camps. A majority of the men thus neglectful of their duty, having no other place to go, come in crowds to the city, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up columns of bloody battles which it is more than probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this hour of our destiny it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stand by his colors, and not to do so is showing both want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent our noble army from being demoralized by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is, just now, too much at stake to permit this to be thought of."

RETURNING CONSCIOUSNESS.—The former editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Expositor*, a strong Secession newspaper, publishes a card in which he frankly acknowledges that he has been mistaken, and that the best thing for all Tennesseans to do is to render the Federal Union allegiance, not only from the lips, but from the heart. He says: "Like hundreds and thousands of others residing in Tennessee, I was led to believe the rallying cry of troops by Mr. Lincoln was an evidence of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. And thus thinking, I thought it my duty as a Tennessean, as a man born here, as a man whose interests were all identified with the Southern people to resist him. In this I now see that I was mistaken. I see also that the attempt to form a Southern Confederacy has proved a complete failure."

A BILLIARD TABLE

FOR SALE.

Apply to E. C. SUMMERS, Huntingdon, Pa. [jun9-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of David Custer, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, A. D. 1862, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that *certain piece of* a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern end of lot No. 11, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on Smith street, three feet six inches north of the north eastern corner of the brick building thereon erected; thence across said lot by line of lot now owned by John P. Anderson's heirs, and parallel with Allegheny street, forty-three feet to line of lot belonging to David Snyder's estate, thence along same to Allegheny street; thence by Allegheny street to Smith street; thence along Smith street to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a one story and basement brick building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the *residue in one year* with interest to be secured by bond or mortgage.

GRAFFIUS MILLER,
Administrator.

July 9, 1862.

LIST of uncalled-for letters remaining in Dudley Post Office, July 1, 1862.

Bradley, George	Hammonds, William
Burchill, Morris	Jones, John E.
Blasius, William	Lang, Anton
Barron, M. P.	Lenig, Edward
Burns, Patrick	McCullough, Robert
Beggs, James	Moore, Michael
Baker, Samuel G.	McGreevy, John
Collins, John	McCaffrey, Catherine Mrs.
Carney, Andrew	Mirmogg, Julia Mrs.
Curry, Samuel	Metlhooney, Thomas
Campbell, Addis H.	McKeenna, Daniel
Conly, Michael	Myers, Lewis
Dougherty, Hugh	Oliver, Annie Mrs.
Davey, Terrence	Parson, David
Duncan, John	Purcell, Patrick
Donahoe, Michael	Riley, William
Doyle, Andrew	Rubles, William
Egan, Thomas	Samson, Alexander
Fiel, Catherine	Sweeney, James
Schneider, John	

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the THEORY and PRACTICE of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch Street,
(UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The copartnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the upstairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of

DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS,
TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS,

of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862-3m.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMB STONES, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention. J. H. O. CORBIN.

Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862*

CASSVILLE SEMINARY:

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included.

For information, address

J. W. HUGHES,
Cassville, Huntingdon co.,
July 2, 1862-1t. Penna.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 500 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the 1st Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1838, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "HUNTINGDON BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. R. WIDTOE,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Asbph Fegan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof. JOHN REED,
Huntingdon, June 25, 1862-3t.* *Auditor.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A great variety for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 15, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

OUR KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.—It is impossible to give a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing of the companies from this county in the battles near Richmond. We copy from what is published as the official list, but private letters, we understand, give the names of others as wounded and missing.

5TH REGT. R., COMPANY G.—Lt. C. M. Hildebrand, *wounded* and left on the field. J. C. Brewster, J. Carnes, T. H. Keith, Sergt. J. Hawn, Corp. G. Nash, C. Green, Corp. R. McCall, S. Prough, *wounded*. Sergt. A. A. Shannon, Corp. J. S. Henderson, D. Brindle, G. Couts, C. Fowler, A. Keith, W. Lowther, John Pope, J. Parks, Simon Weston, Joel Hower, Thos. Lloyd, *missing*.

Comp. I. 5th Regt. R.—Wm. Morrow, *killed*. Lt. Jas. A. McPheran, Corp. Geo. C. Wilson, John Bohen, Samuel Householder, D. D. Hampton, M. F. Holman, C. Shellenberger, A. Dixon, J. G. Rice, G. M. Rumberger, Samuel Willis, O. Simpson, S. Saylor, J. Weston, *wounded*. Samuel Dixon, M. Geist, Martin Yingling, *missing*.

Comp. D. 49th Regt.—1st Sergt. A. C. Greenland, slight contusion of arm by a fragment of a shell. Corp. A. Clark, slight contusion of left leg by a fragment of a shell. Private Henry Gray, severely wounded in abdomen, by fragment of a shell, very dangerous. Private Sam'l S. Dixon, severely wounded in leg by fragment of a shell, not dangerous. Private Isaac F. Beaver, gun shot wound in leg, slight. Private Robert S. Westbrook, gun shot wound in leg, very slight.

Capt. Campbell in speaking of Alfred Clark, says that he did not have to leave the ranks at all, but stuck it out finely. His wound does not discommode him any. His canteen was split in two and twisted all to pieces, and his haversack was torn into fragments.

Daniel Pope of Comp. G. 5th Regt., writes a very interesting letter, but we received it too late for publication. He says his regiment and company got *scattered into other regiments*, and the men fought in squads of two and three to the end of the battle.

Capt. Echelberger's company from Hopewell, Bedford county, we have been informed, were all taken prisoners.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Chambersburg *Dispatch*, of the 9th inst., says:—There is now being widely circulated throughout the country, counterfeit five dollar notes on the bank of Chambersburg. Vignette, larger than genuine; letters in the word "Pennsylvania," which is in a semi-circle over the Vignette, is wider spaced than in the genuine; the title of the bank has a blurred and scratched appearance; a male portrait in the upper right corner—genuine has a portrait of Franklin in this corner. It can be easily detected by a close examination. The note however is well calculated to deceive those who are not in the habit of frequently handling paper money.

RECRUITING.—Several gentlemen in this county are making an effort to raise companies in answer to the call of the President for more men. Capt. Seth Benner, of the 110th Regiment, has opened a recruiting office opposite the Exchange Hotel. Warren Raymond, of this place is receiving men for a company. W. F. and Geo. Thomas are also recruiting men for a company. Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Petersburg, is also in the field gathering up men for a company. We hope all may succeed in getting all the men they want. They all deserve success.

TO PROFESSOR COYLE AND PUPILS.—The Soldiers Aid Society acknowledge themselves indebted for eight dollars and seventy-five cents, the nett proceeds of the concert after expenses paid, which has been invested in corn starch, farina, chocolate, tea, lemons and pocket handkerchiefs, the latter to be hemmed by the female performers and marked with their own names for the soldiers.

WE LEARN that Nathan Shoemaker, who went to California two or three years ago, and a son of Elijah Shoemaker, of this county, died a short time ago. His parents expected him home this week.

CONCERT.—The Hudson Brothers, assisted by H. M. Rogers, the celebrated vocalist, gave one of their popular entertainments in the Court House on Friday evening.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON, July 9, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to express my satisfaction with your editorial comment on the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention. Your views will, no doubt, be considered *contraband* by some of our timid brethren, but it's the talk for the times. The majority of the resolutions passed, are eminently patriotic and sound, but they should have passed at least one more; something like the following:

Resolved, That the original traitors who seceded from the Democratic national convention, and supported John C. Breckinridge for President, are more immediately responsible than any other class of persons, for the defeat of the party in 1860, and the consequent civil war which has desolated the country.

True almost every Northern Democrat who was carried away by this infatuation in 1860, is now loyal and patriotic, but the party must cut loose from the authors of all our disasters, political and national. The object of the Convention was, no doubt, to promote harmony and avoid contention, but there are hundreds and thousands of the best men in the party who will never be satisfied short of such a declaration as the foregoing.

WAR DEMOCRAT.

The Soldiers' Aid Society.

Having sent another box to the Christian commission on Thursday of this week, 10th July, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers of General McClellan's army, to be distributed at their discretion at points most needed, will as soon as possible, send another supply of the articles customary in the way of clothing, and some delicacies; depending upon the liberality of the citizens (which has never yet failed us) to supply jellies, dried fruits, farina, bandages of old muslin, &c., of which this box contained a good supply. We hold ourselves obliged to Squire Snare, for $7 subscription in money, to various persons in the borough for the delicacies named above, as well as pepper, sugar, salt, and other condiments, and to Mrs. Samuel *Read, (widow,) of the Branch, for 14 quarts of cherries and one crock apple* butter. The cherries were put up by some of the members. We take occasion to again suggest to our friends *and the soldiers' friends, to give us out of* the abundance supplied by a kind Providence, to send to those who have perilled life and limbs to enable us to remain in security at home.

The box will be packed on the afternoon of Wednesday next, July 16th. Feathers, or moss or husk, or made into small pillows, requested. Contributions sent to Mrs. Benj. Graffius. Dried rusk or biscuit also, to eat in soup, will be acceptable.

SOLDIERS' AID.

Huntingdon, July 15.

Interesting from the South.

Story of a Georgia Refugee.

[From the New York World.]

A gentleman from Atlanta, Ga., who escaped from the Southern Confederacy by way of Huntsville, called at the *World* office yesterday, and we learn from him many interesting facts concerning the present position of affairs in the South. He confirms the statement that there were over two hundred thousand men in Richmond previous to the late battle. He was the witness to the passage of most of the troops from Beauregard's army through Atlanta, and his impression is that half of them came east, and the bulk and best of them were sent to Richmond. A portion were retained for the defence of Knoxville and East Tennessee.

The conscription act has been very fully carried out. The older soldiers were sent at once to the field, and the recruits were armed with pikes, and drilled in camps throughout the south. There is a scarcity of arms, and there are not near enough to supply the new troops procured by the conscription act. To make up for this deficiency, they are drilling the men with a peculiar kind of pike, invented by a Methodist minister, named Graves, a Vermonter. It is about as long as a musket, with a bayonet on it, but by touching a spring the pike part will shoot out eighteen inches longer. It is expected that it will be made very useful in carrying batteries.

The Southern armies were never fuller than they are at present. The feeling at the South at the late battle at Richmond was that McClellan's army was sure to be annihilated. But the impression was universal that, if by accident or want of management, the Union arms should be victorious, the Rebellion was over. The archives of the Confederacy had been sent to Atlanta, and the material and stores had arrived there in immense quantities. Our informant believes, from what he can learn, that everything was stacked upon the issue of the battle at Richmond. The loss of Richmond would have been the end of the rebellion, and the tide of passion which has been rolling over the South for the last year and a quarter, would have been turned against the leaders of Secession. There was no serious notion of fighting anywhere else. Richmond was regarded as the last ditch.

The partial victory at Richmond, which will of course be magnified, will put back the matter in the estimation of our informant, will cause great rejoicing over the whole South, will inspirit them to further efforts, and will put back the war perhaps six months. The Southern people have lost all hope of foreign aid. They have formed a high opinion of Northern valor, which they held in very poor repute previous to the war. Alexander H. Stevens, the Vice President, is still regarded as loyal at heart to the old Government. Toombs, although a General, remains on his plantation, raising a cotton crop, to the great indignation of such of his neighboring planters as were induced to change their crop to potatoes and wheat.

One important fact stated by this gentleman is, that owing to the excessive rains the wheat and oat crop of the South is a total failure from rust. The fact has only just been made known, and it produced the utmost consternation, causing an immediate advance in flour and corn meal.—Should anything happen to the corn crop the South would be starved out.

The capture of New Orleans and the cutting off of the great meat producing districts of Texas were a serious blow, and almost destroys the capacity of the South to supply itself with meat. Their loss of portions of Virginia, of Kentucky, and of Tennessee, has also seriously added to their embarrassment.

Very little of the cotton crop has lately been destroyed, and there are immense quantities still on the plantations. The growing crop however, is a very small one. The military authorities take it upon themselves to destroy cotton, sugar, molasses and tobacco, when there is any danger of the Union armies reaching it; but, of course, it is not touched inland throughout the South. Our informant confirms the report that the planters themselves do not touch their cotton, and all the destruction is by the army.

Chattanooga could easily have been captured by our troops, had it not been for the timidity of the officers in command of the expedition against it.—The rebels resorted to the ruse of sending down cars as if for reinforcements, and kept them running day and night, to lead the Union General to suppose that there was a large army coming up for its defence. There were never more than four thousand troops defending the place, and the six thousand sent against it could easily have taken it had they known the true state of the case.

The feeling with regard to Mr. Lincoln is very much changed in the South. He was formerly stigmatized with all manner of opprobrious epithets, called an ape, a baboon, fool and drunkard, and no words were too strong to indicate their disgust and hatred of him. The conduct of our public officers, his revocation of Fremont's and Hunter's proclamations, and the success that has crowned the campaign against the South, has wonderfully changed the opinion of the people with regard to the Federal President, and he is now considered as a man of no little ability and well disposed, though as yet too much under the influence of the abolition faction of the North.

For obvious reasons the name of our informant is withheld, but he states that he is one of many Unionists in Northern Georgia. He says that if our armies now possessed that place, while they would not find much apparent Union feeling, this would only be because the people would fear the recovery of the country by the Confederates again, but if they were assured that there was no danger of that the Union sentiment would soon be strongly marked.

The South is filled with sick. At Atlanta there are over six thousand sick soldiers. He confirms the report of the demoralization of a good portion of Beauregard's army in the West; he believes that the sick and demoralized are so many in it that no great danger may be apprehended from it in the West at present, but everything has been staked upon the possession of Richmond.

Wherever gold may be found, it takes two and one-half dollars of Confederate currency to purchase one dollar of gold. What few bank bills are in circulation, are at from thirty to sixty per cent. premium over Confederate currency.

Cotton Burners in Tennessee.

[From the Memphis Revellie of July 1st.]

But a few days ago a pack of villians visited Hickory Wythe, and a short distance from the place they found a poor old man and his wife, who, by hard and incessant toil with the help of only one servant, had made twenty-three bales of cotton. The pirates called to burn it, when the following conversation occurred:

Pirate—"Old man, where is your cotton? we have come to burn it."

Old Man—"Well, sir, I am fifty-seven years old, very much out of health, and a poor wife and a decrepid brother to support, and the little cotton I have, cost me many days of hard work in the burning sun, all the time in a weak and sickly state, and I know that you would not rob a poor old man of his last and only means of support. It's all I have to keep me and my wife and poor crippled brother from starvation."

Pirate—"What the h——l do you think we care whether you starve or not. You want the Federals to get it, and we will see you in h—l before you shall sell it to the d—d Lincoln vandals. Boys, fire the cotton."

Old man—"Do for heaven's sake leave me four or five bales, just enough to buy me some food, for we are destitute of everything."

Pirate—"No, sir; not a bale; any man who attempts to keep his cotton is a d—d traitor."

The poor, old, feeble and worn out man was compelled to witness the hard earnings of the past year destroyed before his eyes, while the heartrending sobs of his wife and the sorrowings of his crippled brother fell like icicles on his heart.

Another case of nearly equal cold-hearted cruelty occurred near Germantown. A poor white man, one of the Senator Hammond's "mudsills of society," had made five bales of cotton, and during the detour of the guerilla bands he was called on to burn it. He recited his poverty and utter destitution, being without provisions, clothing, boots or shoes, and appealed in the most touching manner to the Confederate rascals to leave him his cotton.—It was all he had, as the predatory incursions of former bands had taken away his only mule. But it was all in vain. Would the reader believe that such an infernal set of villains could be raked up from all the degrading perlieus and vile haunts of the land? Yet such is the fact. After they had burned his cotton, they actually made the old man give up his gun, the last and only available piece of property he had. He then came to Memphis and begged some shoes and something to live on.

That is practical secession and the accursed fruits thereof. Here are two cases eloquent of the damnable and despotic rule of the rattlesnake secessionism of the South.

A Line of Battle.

This expression often occurs in referring to the order of troops on the battle-field, and it is doubtless the opinion of many that the two armies stand in two lines; but it is not so.

The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of battle pretty well by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in the valley, a third in a piece of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the best positions.—If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the hills all around, just imagine that the enemy is over yonder hill, with ten thousand men, and twenty pieces of artillery. You are a General, and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, spread out into the field, or creep through the woods and attack you.—You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the centre, or how many on the left: so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You do not know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You do not want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage, and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get near enough to cut them up in return. You see that it is no small thing to be a general. These are great responsibilities.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—The steamers Sunshine and W. H. Browne, from Vicksburg, yesterday, bring meager intelligence, as follows:

Bombardment by the batteries continues slowly. Com. Porter had some twenty mortars in position below the town, and Com. Davis six above.—The batteries replied slowly to the fire of the mortars. The water will probably be let into the canal on Sunday.

The town is abandoned by the inhabitants, and occupied by a garrison of 25,000 Confederate troops under Van Dorn.

The *Mississippian* of the 2d has an account by its editor, who visited Vicksburg after the engagement of Sunday last. He thinks the Federals were fired on by a salute of the rebels in honor of the reported victory at Richmond, just received. Some of the thirteen guns were fired shotted.—The Federals immediately opened furiously upon the city, keeping up a *bombardment* until 12 o'clock at night. The shells struck principally in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. The effect of the shells was terrific. The editor of the *Mississippian* had just entered the city, when the shells coming uncomfortably near, he was advised to retreat, and accordingly retreated. The next morning, Monday, he entered the city again. All was quiet except the bustle of preparation, moving furniture and things of value. He rode through the city to observe the effect of the bombardment, and was impressed with the comparative slight damage done. Probably five hundred shots were counted. In some instances the shell passed through a row of houses, leaving a hole scarcely larger than itself to pass through, and on reaching the hill, there exploded.

One fifteen inch shell from a mortar entered the bluffs to the depth of five to ten feet. No fires originated from the explosion of the shells. The enemy are evidently not desirous of burning the town, or they would have used incendiary shells.

On Monday, at two P. M., the Federals reopened with their mortars, and kept up a constant fire till Tuesday evening at four o'clock. On Wednesday morning all was quiet. The rebels report one of Commodore Farragut's boats sunk, and others badly cut up. It is not so, however.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Vicksburg dates to the 7th have been received.

The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by the shells from the mortars.

Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Squads of rebels occasionally appear in the upper battery in front of the city, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear on them.

Business at Memphis continues to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks of goods are opening stores which are freely patronized.

From Richmond---Rebel View of the Late Battles---Important Statement of a Refugee.

Dr. D. G. Oliver, formerly of Grant county, Wisconsin, recently of Holly Springs, Mississippi, who was impressed into the Rebel service at the beginning of the war, and since the battle of Bull Run has been acting as Assistant Surgeon in the Rebel Army, reached Washington on Sunday. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government, but was compelled to do so on last Tuesday. He was detailed in charge of twenty-five ambulances filled with wounded to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing confusion to get away. He bribed a negro in Richmond to swap clothes with him, and after passing the pickets by means of the countersign, he tramped to Fredericksburg and got into the lines of the Union army at that point. He has had a good opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in Rebeldom. He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality.

Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months.

The Rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of twenty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what is termed half rations, by which is meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's rations. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the Federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whisky is pretty well exhausted.

Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out three hundred thousand additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished the rebel game would be ended. They have estimated their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, but that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up. Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops, after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan.

It is seldom that same regiments have been allowed twice to engage in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army that stopped at Charleston, and about 45,000 of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land. They admit that the recent movement of Gen. McClellan was a master stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. It is his impression that no further attack will be made upon him where he is. The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are excessively scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with only cold water and bandages.

The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well in Richmond on Tuesday.

News Direct From Richmond.

A surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment, who was captured at Bull Run, and has been kept in Richmond ever since, has reached Washington. He was taken out to the battle-fields before Richmond to help care for the wounded, but watched his opportunity and escaped. He says the rebel leaders claim a miraculous deliverance, and that every pane of glass in Richmond was illuminated in honor of their victory; but still the tone of the community was greatly saddened by reason of their frightful losses in battle.

McCLELLAN'S NEW BASE.

Its Topography and Geography---Interesting Reminiscences---Why it is Called "Classic Ground" and "Sacred Soil"---The Possessors of the Land Once Rich now Poor, &c.

Directly opposite "the old Harrison Mansion" lives, or did live, Edmund Ruffin, Jr., son of the old Ruffin who "fired the first gun" at Fort Sumpter. Ruffin junior had a beautiful place when I was there some years ago, surrounded by a belt of forest-trees upon the bluff, which is eighty or a hundred feet above the river, which is here about a mile wide. The view from the top of the house was a beautiful one, overlooking the river and the old Harrison plantation, and several others. From the same spot there must now be a panoramic view of Gen. McClellan's camp; and if the rebels are allowed the opportunity to erect batteries upon Ruffin's farm—entirely masked as they would be—shells could be easily dropped upon the lower ground on the east side.

The Ruffin farm is a very large one, having some 700 acres in cultivation. The wheat crop, when I knew the place, averaged 230 acres a year, and produced from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. The crops ranged from 2,000 to 4,700 bushels a year; corn from 1,500 to 5,000 bushels. There were 60 slaves on the place, whose labor and the application of marl had raised the place from its condition of an old worn-out cotton plantation to this condition of fruitfulness. If its stores of corn and wheat, meat, vegetables, and fruit are applied to the uses of our army, one rebel will have to pay a fair proportion of his "war tax."

There are many other large farms along the west side of James river, from City Point, though generally hidden from the river by high bluffs and forests, which will undoubtedly be infested by guerillas who can annoy vessels as they did last year on the Potomac.

Thirty miles below City Point there are immense plantations, owned by the Harrison family, for more than two hundred years. I rode six or seven miles through cultivated fields all in one enclosure.

Below the Harrison plantations lies the "Orgain estate," inherited some years ago by Wm. Allen, who then became the greatest landowner in Virginia. There were 14,000 acres in the home farm, and 26,000 acres beside, including James Island and "old Jamestown," and "Berkley," the Gen. Harrison place, where the army is now encamped. He took with the land some seven or eight hundred slaves, but as they could not work a quarter of the land it has grown up to forest.

The object of his ancestor was to drive off all white population; to accomplish which he bought all the small farms surrounding him, and made a desert of them. That is real slaveholding policy. Republican policy would be honestly applied in using the crops of this place for present needs, and in reconverting the land to the use of men, instead of wild beasts.

Directly opposite lies the great "Sandy Point estate," formerly owned by Robert H. Bolling of Petersburg—a very wealthy, intelligent, good man. He sold it to Richard Baylor, a very large slaveholder on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg.

The Sandy Point plantation embraces the point between the James and Chickahominy, and contains 7,000 acres, and, when owned by Mr. Bolling, had 2,700 acres under cultivation, of which 1,000 acres were annually in wheat, about 550 in corn, 50 in oats, and the remainder in clover, and there were 180 slaves on the place. We venture to say that these people did not rejoice at the change of ownership, nor would they weep to see their present master's great crops devoted to the use of a Union army.

This place was the home of the "Lightfoot family" in the ancient days of Virginia splendor, and it has eight miles of navigable shore line, and would be a better location for a large camp than the ground now occupied by the army. It is 70 miles, by water, below Richmond and 45 by land.

Ten miles toward Richmond, nearly all the way through thick woods of pine and oak, along a narrow, unworked road, I came to the mansion of Ex-President Tyler, a long, irregular wooden house, standing on high ground, a mile and a half back from the river, which is nearly hidden by forest, which abounds in all this part of the State in its primitive condition. The soil here on the upland is stiff clay, and traveling in a wet time is not done for pleasure.

President Tyler had a good wheat farm of eleven hundred acres—six hundred and fifty cleared—but it was in a wilderness, without a near neighbor except overseers and "poor white trash." The road to Richmond, in those days, was simply horrible, and the county seat, at Charles City county, five miles northward, where the Ex-President did his court business, was like many of the capitals of Virginia counties—a capital without houses. It had but one.

Before parting from the dead lion I will give him one kick, by copying and applying to himself an epitaph which I found upon the monument erected to the memory of his faithful old horse:

"Here lie the bones of my faithful old horse, General, aged 25 years, who in all his long service never blundered but once. Would that his master could say the same."

"Berkeley," the place where the army is now encamped, is about a dozen miles from the Tyler place. There are some good farms in the country back from the river, but the great bulk of the land is forest, the country between there and the Chickahominy comparatively level, clayey soil, with bad roads, and inhabited by a miserable looking people.

The church which served as a place of worship for the first Harrison family still serves the gentry of that neighborhood. It is a most woe-begone-looking edifice, outside and in, or was when I attended it a few days ago. If it has improved any since, it has done more than I ever heard of any other old church in Virginia.

The next plantation above Berkley is called Westover. All plantations are named, and are as well known by name as towns at the North.

Westover was the residence of a Col. Byrd, whose tomb is in the garden.—He built an expensive house of English brick, more than 130 years ago.—There was one mantelpiece that cost $2,800. The house was beautifully located upon the bank of the river, which was walled with brick, and the lawn enclosed with a brick wall entered by massive iron gates.

The Byrd estate was extensive, but, after being reduced to an area of 1,900 acres of woodland and 500 acres arable—and that run down to starvation point—it passed from the heirs into the hands of John Selden, one of the most improving farmers upon James river, who renovated the land and made it productive and beautiful. If he still owns it, I shall regret his fate as a personal friend. It seems hardly possible for such a man to be a "Secesh rebel."

Between Berkly and Westover there is an extensive marsh, which Mr. Selden tried to reclaim by dyking out the tide and ditching, but unsuccessfully. There will be a line of defence upon that flank, against all enemies but mosquitos, which it will produce by the ship load.

Westover is named as the second plantation settled in Virginia. I found here the tomb of Captain William Perry, a companion of Captain John Smith. Eight miles above is another of the "old places"—seats of former opulence and grandeur—called Shirly, built by a man of the name of Hill, whose tomb records his death in 1700. When I was there it was owned by Hill Carter, one of the branches of the original stock.

The buildings here are very extensive, all built of English brick, consisting of four large houses, beside storehouses and barns and negro houses.—There were 900 acres in cultivation in wheat and corn, and 6,000 bushels of corn a year for sale was common, beside the wheat crop. The land is clayey loam, with a surface, gently undulating, and with roads to Richmond, about 23 miles, such as I never wish to travel again just at the commencement of winter.

Such are some of the surroundings of the present location of the army of General McClellan. It will be a healthy one until about the 1st of September. It will be severely sickly then till frosty nights. It is surrounded by a country capable of affording a good deal of food for man and beast, if its commander does not consider rebel property too sacred for such a purpose. We shall see.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lowis' Book Store.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RIGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 14, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,50@5,75
Common and Superfine	$4,75@5,25
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,24@1,28
Fair and Prime Red	$1,21@1,23
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	50
Oats	40
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$5,25
Timothy	$2,00
Wool	46@47c
Hides	4@5½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$3,50@3,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

DIED,

In Franklin township, on Sunday, July 6th, MRS. MARGARET GRAFFUS, aged about 74 years.

In Juniata township, on the 9th of July, HANNAH JANE, youngest daughter of James and Mary Johnston, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another little voice is hushed,
And a little angel born.
Two little feet have gone the way,
To the home beyond the skies.
"I take these little lambs," said He,
"And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest" N. D

People's Union County Convention.

All the people of Huntingdon county who desire to sustain the National Administration in its holy and patriotic efforts to preserve our glorious Union; to put forth all Constitutional power to vindicate free government, are requested to select their respective Delegates on Saturday, 9th August, (Townships elect at 4 o'clock, P. M., Borough at 7 o'clock, P. M.,) to meet in County Convention TUESDAY afternoon, 2 o'clock, AUGUST 12th, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, &c.

H. G. FISHER,
July 16, 1862. *Chairman People's Co. Con.*

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS;

NOW IN THE FIELD,

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, July 10, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Porter and Alexandria,	August	14, at Alexandria.
Morris	"	15, at Watersteeds.
Franklin,	"	16, at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark,	"	18, at Birmingham.
Brady,	"	19, at Mill Creek.
Union,	"	20, at Mapleton.
Cass and Cassville,	"	22, at Cassville.
West,	"	26, at Shavers cr'k bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	25, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Markleburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Coalmont.
Tod,	"	25, at Newberg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Sup't

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of August next, (1862,) to wit:

1. Account of John Long, Trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the real estate of James Clark, dec'd.

2. Guardianship account of George Hallman, Guardian of J. Taylor Henderson, a minor son of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd., said minor now also deceased.

3. The account of James Clark and Thomas B. Hyskell, Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Motherbaugh, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

4. The account of James R. Lang and Franklin H. Lane Executors of the last will and testament of *James Lane*, late of Brady township, dec'd.

5. The account of Isabella Stitt and William Harper, Administrators of James Stitt, late of Dublin township, dec'd., filed by Wm. Harper, surviving Administrator of said deceased. Final account.

6. The account of Caleb Guyer, Administrator of George Guyer, sr., late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. Final account.

7. The account of Moses Swoope and Thomas Dean, Administrators of Caleb Swoope, late of Union township, deceased.

8. The final account of John Meminger, Administrator of Tamer B. Law, late of Clay township, dec'd.

9. Account of George W. Rouse, Administrator of Johnathan Rouse, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

10. The account of David Henderson, Guardian of Charles E. Conrad and Lucinda Conrad, minor children of John Conrad, Esq., late of Jackson township, dec'd.

11. The account of Jacob W. Shively, Administrator of Mary Shively, late of Porter township, dec'd.

12. Account of Samuel M. Stewart, Executor of the last will and testament of John Campbell, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

13. First and final account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., with a distribution account to be presented for confirmation with the same.

14. The account of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd.

15. The account of Benjamin F. Brown, Administrator of the estate of Philip Walter, late of Morris township, deceased.

16. The Final Administration account of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of Jacob S. Berkstresser, deceased.

17. The accounts of William Stewart, who in his life time was Guardian of George Calvin Horst and Mary F. Horst, minor children of George Horst, dec'd., filed by James A. Stewart, Administrator of said Wm. Stewart deceased.

18. The partial, and also the supplemental and final accounts of Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of John Snyder, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 38
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 30
4 54	.....	6 16	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 15
5 08	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 02
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 52
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 38
5 39	.....	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 20	.....	8 31
5 53	.....	7 10	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 03	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 48
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
Le 5 20	Le 7 20	Huntingdon,	Ar 12 30	Ar 9 22
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	9 08
5 41	7 46	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	9 02
5 53	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 50
6 02	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 36	8 34
6 11	8 33	Rough & Ready,	11 23	8 22
6 20	8 40	Cove,	11 10	8 20
6 22	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 00	8 17
Le 6 40	Ar 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	Le 8 56
7 00	Le 9 10	Riddlesburg,	10 28	7 40
Ar 7 10	Ar 9 45	Hopewell,	Le 10 15	Le 7 30
Le 7 40	Le 9 10	Saxton,	Ar 10 50	Ar 8 05
7 00	9 24	Coalmont,	10 30	7 45
7 10	9 40	Crawford,	10 25

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware. Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES.
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

April 8, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c.,&c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Cannon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 21, 1862-6m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

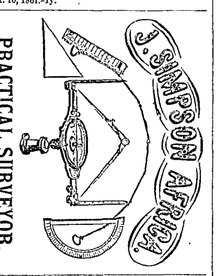
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Western Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

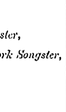
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,



For the instruction, exercises and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war, and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st. 2d. 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Spellers and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Clark's " " "
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Pagson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
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The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

TA

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GUT, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWLERY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groin, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jew elry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $5.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

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BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

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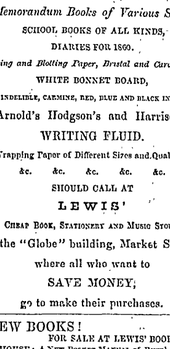
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



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For Ladies and Gentlemen,

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AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

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CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

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